

American Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

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GEORGE L. TOPPAN, Editor.

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The International Philatelic Exhibition.

WE desire to call the attention of our readers to this exhibition, which is to be held in London, under the auspices of the London Philatelic Society, in May next. A careful perusal of the prospectus, which we publish elsewhere in this number of the JOURNAL, cannot fail to be of general interest, and will, we hope, induce many of our American collectors to enter portions of their collections for competition.

It will be noted that the Committee have so arranged the various classes and sections of the exhibit as to allow the smaller exhibitor much more chance of obtaining a medal than has been the case in any other exhibition of a similar nature. This has been accomplished in two ways: first, the creation of a "Championship Class" to which all collectors which have been awarded a gold medal at either the London exhibition of 1897 or, at the Manchester, in 1899, are restricted. This tends to place the "philatelic nabobs" in a class by themselves, and to prevent their competing with their less wealthy, but often more enthusiastic, brothers, and is, we believe, a step in the right direction. Second, by so dividing the different sections as to make a collection of the stamps of many of the smaller and easily completed countries, such as Malta, Ionian Isles, Montserrat, Monaco, etc., eligible to the prize-winning class.—Ed.

The National Stamp Committee.

FOR a long time past, we, in common with the rank and file of the collectors and dealers of the country, have felt that in the United States philately was not accorded the public recognition and standing which it enjoys abroad: that the layman knew nothing about it, or, if he did, that he considered its devotees to be a lot of harmless cranks who wasted their time, and their money as well, over meaningless bits of paper.

Articles which purported to be philatelic have, from time to time, appeared in the public press, but, in most instances at least, their statements, especially as to philatelic values, have been so absurd that they have had the tendency to still further discredit our hobby.

The National Stamp Committee has been organized for the express purpose of altering these conditions and to do everything in its power to popularize philately.

The means to be adopted to attain this end are concisely set forth in the following quotation from the Committee's circular letter: "The work of this Committee will be to get into print everywhere, all over the country, intelligently written matter of general interest pertaining to stamp collecting, and thus to awaken interest in the general public, and increase the number of stamp collectors."

From evidence which has already been submitted to us we feel sure that the Committee will be successful in their undertaking, and that the results which they will obtain will go far towards enlightening the public at large upon philately, and convince it that it is worthy of the same consideration which is accorded to the collecting of many other objects, such as coins, old china and porcelains, books, etc.

The fact that the present Committee is composed entirely of Boston men must not be construed as an indication that the movement is in any way a local one. Everything has to have its inception somewhere, and, in this instance, such advantageous opportunities for the furtherance of the work in question were offered that it was thought advisable to embrace them without the delay which would have been necessitated had the collectors and dealers of the entire country been first consulted.

The scope of the work is to be as general as it is possible to make it. There is to be nothing which can be understood as giving prominence to any locality or individual and it is hoped that collectors and dealers in all parts of the country will form auxiliary committees and extend all possible aid and support to the efforts of the general committee.

In conclusion we desire to state that work of this nature calls for the expenditure of money. It is estimated that at least one thousand dollars will be needed during the first year. As yet only the collectors and dealers of Boston and New York have been called upon to contribute but, we are pleased to say, the response has been unanimous; no one who has been approached having refused his aid, and over one-half of the necessary amount has been already subscribed.

Should any of our readers be inclined to contribute, and we hope that all of them will, the editor will be glad to receive such contributions and will see that they reach the Treasurer of the Committee who will duly acknowledge them.—Ed.



The Die Varieties of the Nesbitt Series of United States Envelopes.

BY VICTOR M. BERTHOLD.
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[Continued from page 316.]

A REFERENCE LIST OF THE ENTIRE ENVELOPES AND LETTER SHEETS OF THE SERIES OF 1861.

ENVELOPES.

THREE CENTS, ROSE.

No.	Class.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Dimensions.	Remarks.
VAR. 1.							
273	2	A	B	7	2	137x77	
274	"	"	W	2	3	139x83	
275	"	"	"	11	3	"	
276	"	"	B	11	3	"	
VAR. 2.							
277	2	A	W	2	3	139x83	
VAR. 3.							
278	3	A	W	1	1	120x73	
279	"	"	W	2	3	139x83	
280	"	"	B	2	3	"	
VAR. 4.							
281	3	A	B	2	3	139x83	
VAR. 5.							
282	4	A	W	2	3	139x83	
283	"	"	B	2	3	"	
VAR. 6.							
284	4	A	W	2	3	139x83	
285	"	"	B	2	3	"	
VAR. 7.							
286	4	A	W	2	3	139x83	
287	"	"	B	2	3	"	

No.	Class.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Dimensions.	Remarks.
VAR. 8.							
288	1	B	W	1	1	120x73	
289	"	"	W	1	1	"	Wove paper, no wmk.
290	"	"	W	10	1	122x76	
291	"	"	B	7	2	137x77	
292	"	"	W	2	3	139x83	
293	"	"	W	2	3	"	No wmk.
294	"	"	B	2	3	"	
295	"	"	Or.	2	3	"	
296	"	"	W	5	3	"	
297	"	"	B	5	3	"	
298	"	"	W	9	3	"	
299	"	"	B	9	3	"	
300	"	"	W	12	5	160x90	
301	"	"	W	12	5	"	No wmk.
302	"	"	B	12	5	"	
303	"	"	B	12	5	"	No wmk.
304	"	"	Or.	12	5	"	

VAR. 9.

305	2	B	W	2	3	139x83	
306	"	"	B	2	3	"	
307	"	"	W	9	3	"	

VAR. 10.

308	2	B	W	6	1	118x65	
309	"	"	W	1	1	120x73	
310	"	"	W	7	2	137x77	
311	"	"	B	7	2	"	
312	"	"	W	2	3	139x83	
313	"	"	B	2	3	"	
314	"	"	W	5	3	"	
315	"	"	B	5	3	"	
316	"	"	B	12	5	160x90	

VAR. 11.

317	2	B	W	2	3	139x83	
318	"	"	B	2	3	"	
319	"	"	B	9	3	"	
320	"	"	W	12	5	160x90	
321	"	"	B	12	5	"	

VAR. 12.

322	2	B	W	6	1	118x65	
323	"	"	W	1	1	120x73	
324	"	"	W	10	1	122x76	
325	"	"	W	2	3	139x83	
326	"	"	B	2	3	"	

No.	Class.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Dimensions.	Remarks.
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VAR. 13.

327	2	B	B	7	2	137x77	
328	"	"	B	2	3	139x83	
329	"	"	B	9	3	"	

VAR. 14.

330	3	B	W	6	1	118x65	
331	"	"	W	1	1	120x73	
332	"	"	W	7	2	137x77	
333	"	"	W	2	3	139x83	
334	"	"	B	2	3	"	

VAR. 15.

335	4	B	B	2	3	139x83	
336	"	"	W	9	3	"	
337	"	"	B	9	3	"	

VAR. 16.

338	4	B	W	7	2	137x77	
339	"	"	W	2	3	139x83	
340	"	"	B	2	3	"	
341	"	"	W	9	3	"	
342	"	"	B	9	3	"	

VAR. 17.

343	4	B	W	2	3	139x83	
344	"	"	B	2	3	"	

SIX CENTS, ROSE.

No.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Dimensions.	Remarks.
345	W	3	7	221x98	
346	W	3	7	"	No wmk.
347	B	3	7	"	Also left over right flap.
348	B	3	7	"	No wmk.
349	W	21	7	225x98	
350	B	21	7	"	Also horizontally laid.

TEN CENTS, GREEN.*

351	W	2	3	139x83	
352	B	2	3	"	
353	W	11	3	"	
354	B	11	3	"	
355	A	11	3	"	
356	W	5	3	"	
357	B	5	3	"	
358	W	9	3	"	
359	B	9	3	"	

* The shade of green varies greatly in these envelopes.

TWELVE CENTS, BROWN AND RED.

No.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Dimensions.	Remarks.
360	A	19	7	226x97	

TWENTY CENTS, BLUE AND RED.

No.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Dimension.	Remarks.
361	A	14	8	241x100	

TWENTY-FOUR CENTS, GREEN AND RED.

362	A	20	8	249x104	
263	S.B.	20	8	"	

FORTY CENTS, BLACK AND RED.

364	A	20	8	249x104	
365	S.B.	20	8	"	

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LETTER SHEETS.

THREE CENTS, ROSE.

No.	Class.	Die.	Paper.	Dimensions.	Remarks.
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VAR. 8.

366	1	B	Blue	256x205	Letter size.
367	"	"	"	205x171	Note "

VAR. 10.

368	2	B	Blue	256x205	Letter size.
369	"	"	"	205x171	Note "

FOURTH ISSUE: 1863 AND 1864.

The Act of March 3rd, 1863, establishing a two cent rate for drop letters and abolishing the carrier's fee, made the issue of a two cent stamped envelope and wrapper imperative. The new die appeared about the middle of 1863, and is a miserable caricature of Jackson, facing the left. The inscriptions are "U. S. POSTAGE" above, and "TWO CENTS" below, in colorless, block letters. We may as well state at once that in the next year (1864), the design, though retaining Jackson's bust, was altered, and the upper inscription changed to read "U. S. POST."

Both of these issues have a number of varieties, but of the two the design inscribed "U. S. POST" is by far the most interesting, and any philatelist who devotes some study to this, the "spoiled child" of the Post Office, will quickly be fascinated with it. Indeed, a fine collection of these die varieties must be revelation to those philatelists who have, so far, kept aloof from collecting them under the specious plea that such collection required too much study and labor, and the

differences were mere gossamer threads woven by the overwrought imagination of some wild enthusiast. It is undeniable that until recently the multitude of Jackson varieties—unclassified and jumbled together as they were—did not present an inviting field for the general collector. But that difficulty has now been overcome, and we have the various designs grouped into distinct classes, which even an untrained person can recognize at a glance.

Those who possess a number of Jackson dies cannot have failed to observe that in various specimens the forward end of the bust points to different letters of the word "TWO" in the lower label. It required no great amount of ingenuity to examine all known varieties of this die, and to reach the conclusion that this important feature should be selected as one point of a line measurement which would subdivide the varieties into distinct classes. In carrying out this idea it was equally apparent that in order to draw a straight line we need two definite points, but the problem was: which point would serve our purpose best? Luckily the design lent itself admirably to the construction of such a line and the second, or starting point, was found in the point of contact of the right hand oval with the inner frame line of the upper label. The line is, then, drawn from this point to the left extremity of the bust and prolonged until it strikes the letter "W" or "O" of "TWO." In this manner five definite and unmistakable classes are established, each of which may contain a number of varieties. While this system is indispensable for classification, the collector, after a very little training, may omit the actual line measurement, as the eye is sufficient to note the class to which any variety belongs. The five classes are:

Class I.—Line cuts first stroke of "W" of "TWO."

Class II.—Line cuts second stroke of "W" of "TWO."

Class III.—Line cuts third stroke of "W" of "TWO."

Class IV.—Line cuts last stroke of "W" of "TWO."

Class V.—Line falls outside of "W" and sometimes cuts "O."



It may be well to state here that the die reading "U. S. POSTAGE" exists only in classes I., II., IV., and V., and the reading "U. S. POST" in classes II., III., IV. and V.

DIES INSCRIBED "U. S. POSTAGE."

The design consists of two concave and convex curves, of which the first two form the upper, and the the second two the lower label. Each of these two curves meet in a point. The sides of the design are a pointed oval consisting of the sections of a large circle. The inscription in the upper label is "U. S. POSTAGE"; in the lower "TWO CENTS" with the figure "2" in the ovals at the sides.

The 1863 design was issued with two shapes of the figure "2",

which is probably due to an oversight of the engraver ; but, as every collector knows, the design in which the lowest stroke of the figure "2" starts sharply from the downstroke, and does *not* curve back with it is a rarity possessed only by a few lucky mortals.

In the general catalogues the common form is known as "Die A." the latter as "Die B."

DIE A. (Seven Varieties).

They are subdivided as follows :

- Class I.—Var. 1.....Wrapper only.
- Class II.—Var. 2.....Wrapper only.
- Class IV.—Var. 3 to 6.....Envelope and Wrapper.
- Class V.—Var. 7.....Wrapper only.

DIE A.

CLASS I.



VARIETY 1 ($22\frac{1}{2} \times 25\frac{1}{2}$ mm.).

Bust points to centre of "W," which touches line above.

"O" of "POSTAGE" to left, but near the junction point of the inner frame line ; "OS" nearly on level. "W" of "TWO" near inner frame line, and touching the latter in deteriorated dies. "OC" near. A line drawn through the junction point of the upper and lower inner frame lines cuts the end curves of the "C" of CENTS. "CE" well spaced, but "C" lower than "E." "S" far from the right oval line. Figure "2" in right oval nearly touches at left. In deteriorated dies both figures touch at left. The tip of nose is near the left oval.

CLASS II.



VARIETY 2 ($22\frac{1}{2} \times 25\frac{1}{2}$ mm.).

"POS" very near. "E" of "POSTAGE" touches frame.

Top of "TWO" far from left oval line, and distance between "O" of "TWO" and "C" of CENTS" nearer than in Var. 1. Nose near left oval.

CLASS IV.



VARIETY 3 (22 x 26 mm.).

"O" in the centre of label and highest letter.

Centre line passes through "O" and "C" of "CENTS." The downstroke of "2" in the left oval touches inner frame. "C" of "CENTS" is the lowest letter, and "ENT" is widely spaced. Distance between "OC" wider than in Var. 2. Nose near left oval.

VARIETY 4 (22½ x 25 mm.).

"OS" on a level. "OC" very wide.

"POS" wide and "O" to the left of the point. Centre line touches "O" to the right, and passes through the centre of "C" of "CENTS." Left numeral does not touch outer frame line. "S" of "CENTS" very far from right oval. Nose far from left oval.

VARIETY 5 (22½ x 25½ mm.).

"S" is the highest letter, far from line below.

A considerable margin between top of letters "S. POS" and the outer frame line. "PO" close. "GE" wide at top. Centre line touches "O" to right and passes through the curves of "C" of "CENTS." Numerals in ovals do not touch. Distance between "O" of "TWO" and "C" of "CENTS" wide. "C" low. Nose near left oval.

VARIETY 6 (22 x 25½ mm.).

Back of head close to right oval.

The entire inscription in the upper label is close to the inner frame line, and the letters are spaced closely. "U. S." is spaced closer than in any other variety. Point of bust almost touches the frame line. Distance between "O" of "TWO" and "C" of "CENTS" near. "CE" very close. "S" near right oval. Nose near left oval.

CLASS V.



VARIETY 7 (22½ x 25 mm.).

Bust points between "W" and "O."

"U. S." widely spaced. "OS" on level. "GE" close. "T" of "TWO" far from left oval. "OC" wide. "C" well under the point, and far from "E." "CENTS" well spaced, and "S" far from right oval.

DIE B.

CLASS IV.



VARIETY 8 (21½ x 25 mm.).

In the numerals of value the end stroke does not curve back, but slants sharply from the downstroke.

"S" of "U. S." and "P" of "POSTAGE" are spaced closely. "O" to left of point. Top of "S" a little above "O" and "T." Distance between "O" of "TWO" and "C" of "CENTS" very wide. "C" by far the lowest letter. The hair projects beyond the forehead, and the nose is near left oval.

This issue adds no new shapes of envelopes, only two knives are used, and they are No. 2 and 11, both known as "Full Letter," Size 3, measuring 139 x 83 mm. It has already been stated that the wrappers bearing the design of Dies A. and B. were issued in accordance with the Act of March 3, 1863, which changed the rate of postage for "transient newspaper" to two cents. Shortly after their issue the Post Office was informed that the wrapper, as issued with a marginal coating, infringed the patent issued to L. P. Mara, and that the inventor would assert his rights. We do not know what step the Department took to allay the ire of the famous patentee, but we do know that the issue of newspaper wrappers was suspended for about six months, to commence anew in April 1865.

Of more interest to the collector is the paper of these wrappers which, generally speaking, is a rough manila, varying considerably in shade. The width of the wrapper varies also from 148 to 152 mm., the length from 227 to 230 mm., while the stamp is from 62 to 72 mm from the gummed top of the wrapper.



Our English Letter.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, October 21st, 1905.

There are indications that the collector will have a somewhat rough time in the future. A twentieth century revision of the authorized version of the New Testament has been published independantly, and is said to be having a large sale. Up to this, we stamp collectors fondly imagined that we did not come under any special anathema, but just had to take our chance with the rest. This twentieth century revision, however, distinctly and specially includes us. The eleventh verse of the ninth chapter of Matthew, which formerly read "Why eateth your master with publicans and sinners?" is changed to: "Why eateth your master with collectors and outcasts?" Ergo, in future, we are to be classed with outcasts. It is a bit rough on us that weshould changeplaces with the publican. As the publican was only classed with sinners, and we are all said to be sinners, he got on fairly well, but the new order is very terrifying to us. If the revisers would just make it a little more definite, and fix it on, as of old, the tax collectors, we would all vote straight for this new revision.

* * * * *

I had a chat with one of our leading stamp auctioneers the other day, and he told me that the last season showed an improvement in prices on the previous one. He seemed to be fairly well satisfied with the general result. Bargains, however, were plentiful, and the collector who has taken advantage of the lean years through which we have been passing will probably have reason to thank his star later on for his foresight and economy. Personally, I have not been inside an auction room more than two or three times for the whole season. Other matters have kept my nose so closely to the grindstone that I have had no time to spare for bargain hunting at auctions, and bids that I have sent have not come off. The new season just commencing seems to promise well, but of this I shall be able to say more in a subsequent letter.

* * * * *

As the years go by, to get fine mint copies of good old stamps you may want takes more and more patient searching. Whenever I go to town I carry in my pocket a little index book of my special wants, and I turn over stock books here and there till, some day, I come across a satisfactory copy. But this sort of hunting often lands you for purchases of things you do not want, or rather for things not on your list. I find it difficult, for instance, to pass a tempting copy of a stamp I know to be scarce in really fine condition. Some of my best stamps, especially pairs, have been picked up at odd times in this way, and as I am a more or less general collector, as well as a specialist, I find such pickings come in usefully sooner or later.

We are very busy now planning out and preparing for the coming great International Philatetic Exhibition, which is fixed to be held in London, in May of next year. I anticipate that it will far surpass anything ever before attempted in the matter of stamp exhibitions, and for many reasons. In the first place, the eminent collectors who have swept the decks of medals in past exhibitions will be restricted to a considerable extent to competing against each other in a Championship Class. Groups are split into sections, and a very few countries are bracketted together. This gives the small, one-country-specialist a chance of competing on favourable terms, and under easier conditions than in any previous show. So that we shall have a much greater variety of exhibits, and a wider representation of well arranged countries. Hitherto the swamping specialists were well known, and it soon leaked out that so and so would cover such and such countries, and the ordinary specialist retired hopelessly from the field. Only great specialists could cover the ground under the old style of grouping, now the small specialist may show as small a country as Jamaica or Montserret separately.

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But there is to be no ludicrous plethora of medals, official or unofficial. The Committee definitely state that "No special or private medals will be accepted by the Committee for this Exhibition." That puts an end to the practice, that was far too prevalent at our last London Exhibition, of outsiders dragging certain countries, in which they were interested, into unmerited prominence by offering medals confined to those countries. In numbers of cases those medals fell to single exhibits.

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The building in which the Exhibition is to be held is one of the very best available for such a purpose in London.

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But what will become of the dealers and their accomodations. The space set apart for them is just 100 feet in length by 25 feet deep. Now, supposing you divide that up into five feet frontages; it will only accomodate 20 dealers. Of course it will be impossible to make even 20 frontages of five feet, for partitions must be allowed for, and by the time you further allow for an entrance to the stall five feet will be practically useless. So that we may expect the stalls to work out, at most to not more than 15, with a possibility of being reduced to a dozen. As before they will of course be put up to tender. At a recent show of another sort held in the same building stalls fetched £35 apiece. One will want a little elbow room for £35 for a few day's rent.

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Now is the time to collect. You can get new issues at face. If you wait long enough you may be presented with a pound of tea, or a pot of original gum, extra for carting them away at face. A Strand dealer is advertising new issues at face. I suspect this means that he has an accumulation of curent issues sent as remittances which he cannot afford to lock up, and must, therefore, turn into cash. All the same, those who are gullible enough to believe that they can thus get any new issues they require at face will probably have their eyes opened in due time.

International Philatelic Exhibition.

LONDON, 1906.

PATRON :

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K. G., &c.
(*President of the Philatelic Society London*).

VICE-PATRONS :

THE LORD STANLEY, M. P., K. C. V. O., Postmaster General.
THE RIGHT HON. AUSTIN CHAMBERLAIN, M. P., P. C., &c. *late* Postmaster-General, 1902-3
THE MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY, K. G., &c., *late* Postmaster-General, 1900-2
THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, K. G., &c., *late* Postmaster-General, 1895-1900

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

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C. J. PHILLIPS
H. A. SLADE
G. HAMILTON-SMITH

HON. TREASURER: F. REICHENHEIM, 29 Holland Villas Road, Kensington, London, W.
(*to whom all remittances should be sent*).

HON. SECRETARY: H. R. OLDFIELD,

13 Walbrook, London, E. C.

HON. ASST. SECRETARY: L. L. HAUSBURG,

(*to which address all communications should be sent*).

PROSPECTUS.

It will be nine years in 1906 since H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, K. G., personally opened the last International Philatelic Exhibition in London; and seven years having elapsed since the last of such Exhibition took place in Great Britain (at Manchester in 1899), the Committee feel the time has now arrived to organize a third International Exhibition, to be held in the Metropolis, in compliance with the growing and gradually increasing demand which has been so frequently expressed among Philatelists during the last two years.

They therefore appeal to Philatelists all over the world to afford their cordial support and co-operation, in order that the forthcoming Exhibition may worthily illustrate the progress made during the intervening years, and may show as great and substantial advance since 1897 and 1899 as did those exhibitions over the one held in London in 1890.

The 1906 Exhibition will be held in the Royal Horticultural Society's Hall, Vincent Square, Westminster, S. W., and will be opened on Wednesday, the 23rd May, 1906. The Hall is eminently suitable for the Exhibition, being lofty and with a ground area of about 140 feet by 75 feet. There is ample light through a domed glass roof, which can be screened from the sun's rays when necessary. There are two recesses, 50 feet by 25 feet each, on a slightly raised level, available for dealers' stalls, and a tea room. There is also a raised band stand. On the first floor of the main building there is a lecture hall with three other rooms available for exhibits. The building is of fireproof construction, and equipped with all requisite fire appliances. It is situate within seven minutes' walk only of Victoria Station and Westminster Abbey, and five minutes from the Army and Navy Stores in Victoria Street and St. James Park Station on the Metropolitan Railway.

The Exhibition will comprise British, Colonial, and Foreign Postage Stamps, British Telegraph, Railway Letter Fee, and College Stamps, together with objects of interest in connection with Philately, the manufacture of Stamps, and the Postal Service. A special feature will be the formation of two Championship Classes, where exhibits that obtained Gold Medals in London, in 1897, or at Manchester in 1899, must be entered for competition; but these classes will also be open to other exhibits and Exhibitors.

All stamps will be exhibited under glass in locked or sealed cases. Night and day watchmen will be employed, and every possible precaution will be taken to secure exhibits from damage or loss; but no personal responsibility will be undertaken by the Committee.

Arrangements have been made for insurance against risk of loss by fire or theft, further particulars of which will be found in the Rules and Regulations contained in this Prospectus.

Philatelists and Collectors throughout the world are cordially invited to exhibit, and it is especially hoped that the leading Collectors in the British Colonies, on the Continent, and in all Foreign Countries will send exhibits, so that the Exhibition may be thoroughly representative and international.

Arrangements will be made to facilitate as far as possible the passing of exhibits from abroad through the Customs without risk of damage, and for examination to be made in the presence of a representative of the Committee. No duty is levied on stamps sent to Great Britain.

The Exhibition will remain open to the public from Wednesday, 23rd May, until Friday evening, the 1st of June, 1906, and all exhibits will be returned to the owners on Saturday, and June, or as soon as possible after that date.

Intending Exhibitors are especially requested to send full particulars of their exhibits as early as possible, as by so doing they will considerably lighten the work of the Executive Committee and will enable them to devote the time and attention which are desirable for the preparation of the Official Catalogue.

The Exhibition will be held subject to the following Rules and Regulations, of all of which Exhibitors will be deemed to have had sufficient notice.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1.—Exhibits in the Championship Class in Classes I to IV must be mounted on cards, or loose sheets. Although no special size of cards is obligatory, it is hoped that exhibitors who may be mounting their stamps specially for the Exhibition will make use of one of the under-mentioned sizes, and so will assist the Committee in economizing space and securing uniformity.

The following are the sizes recommended as most suitable for use in the frames and cases :—

Height, 10 inches; width, 8 inches or 12 inches.

“ 15 inches “ 12 inches.

(The sizes in centimetres will be $25\frac{1}{2} \times 20\frac{1}{4}$ or $30\frac{1}{2}$, and $38 \times 30\frac{1}{2}$).

Cards measuring 10 inches by 8 inches can be supplied at a trifling cost on application to the Hon. Secretaries.

2.—A charge for space, according to the size of the exhibits or of the cards or other material on which they may be mounted, will be made on the following scale :—

For each square foot	4d (minimum charge 5/-).
For each album or volume of stamps—	
in Classes VII and VIII	6/-
in Class IX	2/6

Arrangements will be made by the Committee for insurance against loss by fire or theft of exhibits while in their custody, either before or during the continuance of the Exhibition, and after the close of the exhibition until despatched for return to the owners. An inclusive charge of 2s. 6d. will be made for each £100 insured. Owners of exhibits desiring to insure, and paying the prescribed amount, will have the benefit of the Policy effected by the Committee to the extent of the value at which such exhibits are accepted for insurance, but no personal liability is incurred by the Committee in regard to any loss.

The charge for space, and insurance (if any) will be payable by the Exhibitor when sending in his exhibit.

All exhibits will be returned free of charge to their owners by post or otherwise, but transmission will in all cases be at the sole risk of the owner—insurance in course of transit (if any) being paid by him.

3.—Notice of the nature and extent of the exhibits, with the value for insurance, should be sent to the Hon. Secretaries as early as possible, but not later than the 20th March, 1906, on the form accompanying this Prospectus.

4.—All exhibits must be delivered, post or carriage paid, between the 1st and 10th May, 1906, at such place as may be notified to the Exhibitor by the Hon. Secretaries. Punctuality in delivery is particularly requested, to insure accurate description of the exhibits in the Official Catalogue.

5.—The right of refusing any exhibit, without assigning any reason for such refusal, is reserved by the Committee, as is also the right of showing such part of any exhibit as the Committee may decide, in case of there being insufficient space available for showing the whole.

6.—All exhibits entered for competition must be *bona fide* the property of the Exhibitor. Joint collections must be shown in joint names, but no combination made expressly for the purpose of the Exhibition can be admitted for competition. Exhibitors in Class IX must, if required, furnish evidence of age to the satisfaction of the Committee.

7.—Albums and volumes of stamps will be exhibited at the most interesting pages, to be varied from time to time during the Exhibition by a member of the Committee. No albums will be allowed to be inspected (except by Judges) without the permission of the owner, and at his risk, and then only in the presence of a member of the Committee.

8.—No price or other notification of sale may be affixed to any exhibit, but the owner may intimate to the Hon. Secretaries his desire to sell, and arrangement will be made to facilitate this being done, and if necessary, to open a register. No exhibit can be removed before the close of the Exhibition. In case of sale the price will be payable to the Committee, who will account to the owner for the purchase money, after deducting 2½ per cent, to be applied towards the general expenses of the Exhibition.

9.—The Judges will be appointed by the Executive Committee, and their decision will, in all cases, be final. They will be nine in number, of whom it is proposed that at least four shall be chosen from the representatives of Foreign Countries.

10.—No exhibits by any of the Judges can be entered for competition.

11.—The following scheme of competition has been adopted by the Committee, but all exhibits which the owners may desire to enter as "not for competition" will be so marked in the several classes for which they are eligible.

In making their awards the Judges will be requested to base the same upon a consideration of the following qualifications: Completeness, Rarity, Philatelic knowledge and research, Condition, Arrangement, and Neatness.

12.—Donors and Guarantors to the Exhibition will be entitled to tickets of admission upon the following scale: For each donation of £1 1s. or each guarantee of £20: one ticket for the opening day and eight tickets for use on any of the other days. Guarantors of £10 to have the option of one ticket for the opening day, or eight tickets for any other day.

CHAMPIONSHIP CLASS.

This Class will comprise exhibits that have obtained a Gold Medal at either the London Exhibition of 1897, or the Manchester Exhibition of 1899. Any Exhibitor, showing an exhibit of the country in respect of which he may have taken a Gold Medal at either of these Exhibitions, must exhibit in this Class, but any exhibitor is at liberty to send an exhibit for this Class whether he may have previously obtained a Gold Medal for such exhibit or not.

SECTION 1.

Great Britain, or any of its Colonies, in separate exhibits.

SECTION 2.

Other Countries in separate exhibits.

AWARDS FOR EACH SECTION OF THIS CLASS.

One cup and one Gold Medal. The Medals, however, will not be given if there be less than three exhibits in the Section concerned.

NOTE.—The Committee reserve the right to decide whether any exhibit is substantially one to which a Gold Medal has been previously awarded, and they may refuse to accept such exhibit except for one of the Championship Classes. Their decision upon this point will be final and conclusive.

CLASS I. TO CLASS VI.

To consist of Special Collections of Adhesive Stamps of Various Countries, in separate exhibits.

CLASS I.—GREAT BRITAIN.

SECTION 1.

Postage Stamps (including Official Stamps and Fiscals available for postage.) *Unused only.*

Awards.—One Gold, one Silver, and one Bronze Medal.

SECTION 2.

Postage Stamps (including Official Stamps and Fiscals available for postage.) *Used only.*

Awards.—One Silver, and one Bronze Medal.

SECTION 3.

Telegraph, or Railway Letter Fee, or College Stamps, in separate exhibits.

Awards.—One Silver and one Bronze Medal.

CLASS II.

SECTION 1.

British Guiana.	New South Wales.	Switzerland.
Hawaiian Islands.	United States of America	Afghanistan.
Mauritius.	(including Postmasters' Stamps).	

Awards.—One Gold and two Silver Medals.

If over six exhibits, the Judges to have discretion to award additional Gold Medal.

SECTION 2.

Victoria.	South Australia.	Italy and States.
Transvaal.	Ceylon.	France and all Colonies.
New Zealand.	Germany and States.	Confederate States of America (incl. Postmasters' stamps).

Awards.—One Gold and two Silver Medals.

If over six exhibits, the Judges to have discretion to award additional Gold Medal.

CLASS III.

SECTION 1.

Western Australia.	France.	Philippine Islands
Columbia and States	Roumania and Moldo-	Japan.
Straits Settlements.	India. [Wallachia.	Tasmania.
(incl. Bangkok, Johor,	Spain	Portuguese Indies.
Negri Sembilan, Pahang,		French Colonies.
Perak, Selangor, Sungel,		
Ujong, and Federated		
Malay States).		

Awards.—One Gold and two Silver Medals.

SECTION 2.

Finland.	Queensland.	Natal.	Bolivia
Turks Islands.	Peru.	Fiji.	Canada.
Cape of Good Hope.	Trinidad.	Mexico.	Sicily.
	Dominican Republic.		

Awards.—One Gold and two Silver Medals.

CLASS IV.

SECTION 1.

Orange Free State. Greece Nevis. Modena. Shanghai.
 Orange River Colony. Portugal. Griqualand. Uruguay. Turkey.
 Indian States (viz. Chamba, Faridkot, Gwalior, Jhind, Nabha, Patiala).

Awards.—One Gold, one Silver, and one Bronze Medal.

SECTION 2.

Newfoundland. Austria. St. Vincent. Uganda.
 Grenada. Buenos Ayres. Tuscany. Barbados.
 Cashmere. Argentine, with Cordoba and Corrientes.

Awards.—One Gold, one Silver, and one Bronze Medal.

SECTION 3.

Naples. Azores and Madeira. Chili.
 Nova Scotia and Sweden. Bhopal.
 New Brunswick. Oldenburg. Russia with Livonia,
 Wurtemberg. Brazil. Wenden and Poland.

Awards.—One Gold, one Silver, and one Bronze Medal.

CLASS V.

SECTION 1.

Belgium. St. Helena. Egypt, Sudan, and Suez
 Russian Locals. Any 2 German States Canal.
 Russian Levant. not in Class IV, nor in Oil Rivers, Niger Coast,
 Dutch Indies, Curaçoa the other sections of Northern and South-
 and Surinam. Class V. ern Nigeria.
 Austrian Italy. New Republic. Zanzibar.
 Norway. China. Siam.

Awards.—One Gold, one Silver, and two Bronze Medals.

SECTION 2.

Holland. Venezuela and La Labuan.
 Denmark and Colonies. Guaira. North Borneo.
 Heligoland. British Honduras. St. Christopher.
 Cyprus. British Central Africa. Costa Rica and
 Hong Kong. British East Africa. Guanacaste.
 Persia. British South Africa.

Awards.—One Gold, one Silver, and two Bronze Medals.

SECTION 3.

British Columbia and St. Lucia. Seychelles.
 Vancouver. Bahamas. Tobago.
 Cuba, Porto Rico, and British Bechuanaaland Virgin Isles.
 Fernando Poo. and Protectorate. Hungary.
 Any two Portuguese Co- Servia. Tonga.
 lonies not in Class III, Any four or more Indian Baden.
 Section 1, or Class IV, Native States not in Saxony.
 Section 3. Class IV. Luxemburg.
 Any two Italian States Lagos.
 not in Class III & IV. Sierra Leone.

Awards.—One Gold, one Silver, and two Bronze Medals.

CLASS VI.

SECTION 1.

Malta.	Bosnia.	Ecuador.
Ionian Isles.	Monaco.	Hayti.
Leeward Isles and Cay-	Guatemala.	Honduras.
man Islands.	Roumania (without	Nicaragua.
Montserrat.	Moldo-Wallachia).	San Salvador.
Roumelia and South	Paraguay.	Swazieland and Stella-
Bulgaria.	Denmark.	land.
Montenegro.		

Awards.—Two Silver and two Bronze Medals.

SECTION 2.

Bermuda.	Cook Islands.	San Marino.
Jamaica.	Gibraltar and Morocco	Iceland.
Antigua.	Agencies.	Prince Edward Island.
Abyssinia.	Danish West Indies.	Corea.
British New Guina.	Gold Coast.	German Colonies.
Dominica.	Zululand.	British Somaliland.
Crete.	Bulgaria.	Madagascar (British
Falkland Isles.	Congo.	Consular Mail).
Gambia.	Sarawak.	Liberia.
Samoa.		

Awards.—Two Silver and two Bronze Medals.

CLASS VII.

To consist of General Collections in Printed Albums.

Section 1.—Without limit as to number.

“ 2.—Containing from 5,000 to 10,000 stamps.

“ 3.— “ not more than 5,000 stamps.

Awards.— { One Gold, two Silver, and two Bronze Medals in Section 1.
 { Two Silver and two Bronze Medals in Section 2.
 { One “ “ “ “ “ “ 3.

See note Class 8.

CLASS VIII.

To consist of General Collections in Plain Albums.

Section 1.—Without limit as to number.

“ 2.—Containing from 5,000 to 10,000 stamps.

“ 3.— “ not more than 5,000.

Awards.—Similar to those in Class VII.

NOTE.—No collection in Classes VII or VIII will be considered to be a General Collection unless it consists of at least twenty-five Countries.

CLASS IX.

For Junior Collectors only.

To consist of General or Special Collections in any kind of Album.

SECTION 1.

For Collectors aged from 16 to 21 years.

Division 1.—Collections containing over 5,000 stamps.

“ 2.— “ “ from 3,000 to 5,000 stamps.

“ 3.— “ “ not more than 3,000 stamps.

Awards. { Two Silver and two Bronze Medals for Division 1.
One “ “ “ “ “ “ 2.
Two Bronze Medals for Division . . . 3.

SECTION 2.

For Collectors under 16 years.

Division 1.—Collections containing over 2,000 stamps.

“ 2.— “ “ under 2,000 “

Awards. { One Silver and two Bronze Medals for Division 1.
Two Bronze Medals for Division . . . 2.

CLASS X.

For exhibits by Stamp Engravers and Manufacturers of Postage Stamps and Telegraph Stamps.

Stamps shown in this Class must be limited to specimens of work done by the Exhibitor's own Firm or Company, and may comprise Stamps as issued, Proofs, or Essays, or all three.

Awards.—One Gold and one Silver Medal.

CLASS XI.

- Special Arrangements of Stamps Proofs, Essays, Curiosities, and Objects of Interest in connection with Philately and the Postal Service.

Awards.—Two Silver and two Bronze Medals.

No Special or Private Medals will be accepted by the Committee for this Exhibition, but a further limited number of Medals will be placed at the disposal of the Judges for award in any cases in which they may consider an exhibit specially deserving of recognition, and the Committee will also award Silver Medals for special services rendered to the Exhibition.

No Exhibitor can take more than one prize in each Class, nor more than three in Classes II to VI inclusive, and no exhibit may be entered for more than one Class or Section.

The Committee much regret that owing to the limited space available, they have been unable to provide for the exhibition of Envelopes Postcards, Albums, and Philatelic Literature.



Notes Upon Stamps and their Varieties.

By GEO. L. TOPPAN.

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[Continued from page 324.]

NICARAGUA.

1893.



Fig. 695.

2c brown:—The correct color of this stamp is vermillion, but through an error, a few sheets were issued which were printed in brown.

1898.



Fig. 696.

4c red-brown:—An error of this stamp is known in which the word "CUATRO" is misspelled "CUARTRO."

1900-02.



Fig. 697.

Two of the values of the 1900 series were lithographed in 1902, they are the 5c and 10c values. The stamps of 1900, which are engraved, are much more clear and distinct than those of 1902, but, aside from this, they may be easily distinguished by the fact that each stamp of the engraved series, bears upon the lower margin, just below

the stamp itself, the imprint *American Bank Note Co. N. Y.*, in very small lettering, while, of course, there is no such imprint upon the lithographed stamp. It may be well to note also, that the 5c., *carmine*, is not found in the engraved series.

1901.

**Correos**

1901

1901

♣ **2 Cent.** ♣

Fig. 698.

1901

Fig. 699.

2 Cent.

Fig. 700.

There are four values surcharged as figure 698, the 2c. on 1c.; 2c. on 1p.; 10c. on 5p., and 20c. on 2p., all of them have a variety in which there is a bar below the date "1901."

50c. lake :—This stamp, surcharged as shown in figure 699, is known with the date reading "1091" instead of "1901."

Of the type of surcharge shown in figure 700 the following errors are known :

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 3c. on 6c. rose, black surcharge :— | There is a bar below the new value. |
| 3c. on 6c. rose, blue | " :— " " " " " " " |
| 4c. on 6c. rose, black | " :— " " " " " " " |
| 4c. on 6c. rose, blue | " :— " " " " " " " |
| 4c. on 6c. rose, black | " :—The surcharge reads "1 CENT" instead of "4 CENT." |
| 4c. on 6c. rose, blue | " :—The surcharge reads "1 CENNT" instead of "4 CENT." |
| 5c. on 1p. yellow, black | " :—There are three bars below the new value. |
| 5c. on 1p. yellow, red | " :—There are three bars below the new value. |
| 5c. on 1p. yellow, black | " :—There are ornaments at each side of "1901." |
| 5c. on 1p. yellow, red | " :—There are ornaments at each side of "1901." |

1901

Correos

Fig. 701.

One stamp in each group of twenty-five, surcharged as figure 701, has an italic "O," the second one, in "CORREOS." This applies to all values.

1c. red-violet :Three errors are known in the surcharge on the stamp.

Var. A. :—There are ornaments at each side of this stamp.

Var. B. :—There are ornaments at each side of "1901."

Var. C. :—"CORREOS" is in italic type.

1902.

6

6

6 Centovos

Fig. 702.

The following errors are known of the surcharge illustrated above :
6c. on 10c. violet.

Var. A. :—With ornaments in the centre of the stamp.

Var. B. :—"CENTOVOS" for "CENTAVOS."

Var. C. :—"CONTAVOS" for "CENTAVOS."

1904.



Fig. 703.



Fig. 704.

5c. on 10c. violet :—The following errors of surcharge (Fig. 703) are known :

Var. A. :—Without the ornamental wavy lines.

15c. on 10c. violet :—Var. A. :—Without the ornamental wavy lines.

15c. on 10c. violet (Fig. 704) :—Of this type the following errors exist :

Var. A. :—Without the ornamental wavy lines.

Var. B. :—"CENTOVOS" for "CENTAVAS."

Var. C. :—The "5" of "15" is omitted.

OFFICIAL STAMP.

1903.

1

1

OFICIAL**1 Centavo**

Fig. 705.

Of this series overprinted with the above surcharge the following varieties are known :

1c. on 10c. violet :

Var. A. :—"CENTOVO" for "CENTAVO."

Var. B. :—"CONTAVO" " "

Var. C. :—With ornaments.

Var. D. :—"I" instead of "1" in the upper left corner.

Var. E. :—"1" in upper left corner omitted.

2c. on 3c. green :—

Var. A. :—"CENTOVOS" for "CENTAVOS."

Var. B. :—"CONTAVOS" " "

Var. C. :—With ornaments.

Var. D. :—"OFICILA" for "OFICIAL."

4c on 3c. green :

Var. A. :—"CENTOVOS" for "CENTAVOS."

Var. B. :—"CONTAVOS" " "

Var. C. :—"With ornaments.

4c. on 10 violet :

Var. A. :—"CENTOVOS" for "CENTAVOS."

Var. B. :—"CONTAVOS" " "

Var. C. :—"With ornaments.

5c. on 3c. green :

Var. A. :—"CENTOVOS" for "CENTAVOS."

Var. B. :—"CONTAVOS" " "

Var. C. :—"With ornaments.

10 10

10 Cts.

Fig. 706

OFICIAL

1 Centavos

Fig. 707.

10c. on 20c. brown (Fig. 706). An error is known in which there is no period after "Cts."

Both the 1c. on 10c., and the 2c. on 1p. are found with ornaments, of which there are three varieties. (Fig. 707).

NIUE.

1902.



Fig. 708.



Fig. 709.

Both of the stamps illustrated above (the one penny and the two and a half penny) are known without a period after the surcharged word "Niue."

NORTH BORNEO.

1886.



Fig. 710.

1c. rose :—The one cent stamp in this color is due a cliché of this value having been inserted in the plate for the four cent value. The normal color of the one cent stamp is orange.

1886-87.

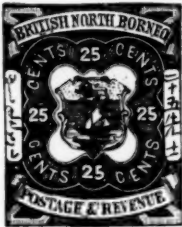


Fig. 711.

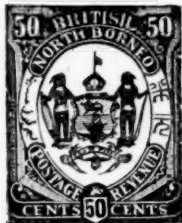


Fig. 712.

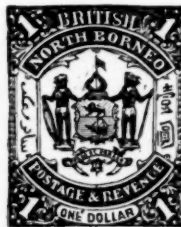


Fig. 713.



Fig. 714.

There are two types of each of the four stamps illustrated above, the second type being a re-engraving of the first.

25c. slate-blue :—

Type A. :—The letters of "BRITISH NORTH BORNEO" are $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in height; the last "o" of "BORNEO" touches the shading at its right, and the shield measures $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in height. (Fig. 711).

Type B. :—The letters of "BRITISH NORTH BORNEO" are 2 mm. in height, and the shield is but $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high.

50c. violet.

Type A. :—The club of the native at the left touches the oval frame; the "0"s of "50" in the upper corners are of an oval shape and the lion on the flag is indistinct. (Fig. 712).

Type B. :—The club of the native does not touch the oval frame; the "0"s of "50" are of an oblong shape and the lion on the flag is quite distinct.

\$1.00 red :—

Type A. :—The spear of the native on the right touches the frame and there are thirteen pearls at each side of the frame.

Type B. :—The spear of the native does not touch the frame and there are fourteen pearls at each side of the frame. (Fig. 713).

\$2.00 sage-green :—

Type A. :—The word "BRITISH" measures 12 mm. in length and there are seven oars visible at the side of the dhow. (Fig. 714).

Type B. :—The word "BRITISH" measures 11 mm. in length and there are but six oars visible at the side of the dhow.

1892.



Fig. 715.

6c. on 8c. green:—An error of this surcharge is known in which the "N" and "T" of "CENTS" are transposed so that the word reads: "CETNS."

1897-98.



Fig. 716.



Fig. 717.



Fig. 718.



Fig. 719.

There are two types of the eighteen and twenty-four cent stamps of this series; those issued in 1897 may be classed as errors as their inscriptions were defective.

18c. green and black :—

Type A.:—(1897). The inscription at the left side reads: "POSTAL." (Fig. 716).

Type B.:—(1898). The inscription at the left side reads: "POSTAGE &" (Fig. 717).

24c. claret and blue :—

Type A.:—(1897). The inscription "POSTAGE & REVENUE" have been omitted altogether (Fig. 718).

Type B.:—(1898). The inscription "POSTAGE & REVENUE" has been added and is at either side of the lower portion of the Coat of Arms.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

1895-1903.



Fig. 720.

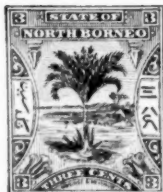


Fig. 721.

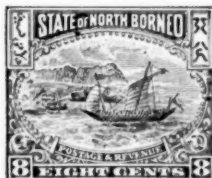


Fig. 722.



Fig. 723.

These are the regular adhesive stamps, as illustrated above, with the overprint "POSTAGE DUE" in *sans-serif* capitals. Two errors of the surcharge are known of which the first, which consists of a period after the word "DUE," is found on three values, as follows:

1895, 5c. orange-red and black (Fig. 720).

1901-02, 3c. lilac and olive-green (Fig. 721).

" 8c. brown and black (Fig. 722).

In the other variety "POSTAGE" is mis-spelled "PUSIAGE." It is found only on the 5c. orange and black of 1903 (Fig. 723).



The Unadhesive Postage Stamps of the United Kingdom.*

The name of the author of this little brochure is guarantee enough of the excellence of its contents, for it is well known that "Ewen" and "British stamps" are almost synonymous terms.

We must confess our ignorance of the subject matter, but judging from our rather intimate knowledge of the same classes of United States stamps, we have no hesitation in saying that the catalogue in question, which is well printed, upon a good quality of paper, and fully illustrated, must be a perfect mine of valuable data and other information to the collector in general.

We regret that we cannot accept all of the prefatory statements of the author without a protest but that is just a little beyond us. In the first place, while we do not wish to pose as purists, we strongly object to the use of the word "*Unadhesive*" in this connection. To be sure a foot-note on the first page of the Preface says: "The term 'unadhesive' has been adopted, not because it is the most accurate, but because it is most likely to convey our meaning clearly." But even this statement fails to convince us of the appropriateness of the term. The prefix "un," as used in this connection, presupposes a former condition, or state, which has been altered, or changed, as for example the word "*undoubted*," where the prefix emphasizes the *removal* of all doubt which may have formerly existed. Now, we feel sure that the author did not intend to convey the impression that the stamps in question were originally adhesive, therefore, the employment of a term clearly stating the fact that they never were adhesive would, it seems to us, have been much better. This is easily to be found in "*non-adhesive*," which is also much more euphonious than "unadhesive."

To quote again from the Preface, we are told that: "This catalogue has been compiled on the following principle: *That the paper or other material on which an unadhesive stamp is impressed does not form part of the stamp.* This principle may be best illustrated by taking two envelopes, one of which is franked with an adhesive stamp and the other with an impressed stamp. If we take away in each case the envelope, we find that there is left in one case a stamp consisting of impression, paper and gum, and in the other merely an impression without greater substance than a thin film of ink. In the case of an adhesive stamp, paper and gum are given in with it, but in the case of the impressed stamp, only the impression is supplied, as, except in rare cases, the purchaser must supply his own stationery or pay for that supplied by the Post Office.

* Priced Catalogue—of the—Unadhesive—Postage Stamps—of the—United Kingdom.—Compiled by—H. L'Estrange Ewen. First Edition, September, 1905.—(Illustrated by permission of the Board of Inland Revenue).—Published by Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd.,—32 Palace Square, Norwood, London, S. E.—(All Rights Reserved).

"It follows from this principle:—

"(a) That unadhesive impressions on colored paper are not thereby constituted varieties, but are to be avoided (as in the case of a stained adhesive stamp) as the true color of the impression is injured.

"(b) That when two or more impressions are made on the same piece of paper, they no more constitute a distinct variety, than would two or more adhesive stamp gummed to one piece of paper.

We understand, of course, that the catalogue in question concerns only the stamps of the United Kingdom, but even so, we feel that the principles therein set forth are too revolutionary to be allowed to pass unchallenged, and for that reason, we feel bound to apply them to other countries as well.

Taking the Italicized statement in the first paragraph of the above quotation as our starting point, for it is upon that statement that the whole ingeniously constructed fabric rests, we are at once confronted with a question of fact *versus* theory. Theoretically it is the impression which constitutes the stamp, or gives it its franking power, and this is equally true whether it be an adhesive or an impressed stamp. Practically, it is impossible for us to collect impressions (*i.e.* "films of ink") therefore, we are obliged to take them with the paper; the mere fact that the issuing government furnishes the small amount of paper, with its gum, gratis with the adhesive and charges a trifling amount in excess of the face value for the larger quantity of paper necessary for the stamped envelope or wrapper, is merely an incident which has no bearing upon the question: What constitutes a stamp?

Again, what about post-cards? They are certainly not adhesive, but, as a general rule at least, there is no extra charge for the card upon which the stamp is printed.

The fact that, in many countries, other things besides the mere impression must be taken into consideration before one can determine the date of issue of a particular specimen or series, is of much importance, as for example: the silk threads in some of the earlier envelopes of Great Britain; the watermarked paper in those of the United States and other countries; the colored inscriptions (which do not always fall upon the stamp) of the early envelopes of some of the German States, etc., etc.

These differences are equally as valuable in the envelope stamp as is the watermark, the silk thread, granite paper and perforation of the adhesive stamp, and, it seems to us that, logically, they cannot be admitted as evidence in one case and discarded in the other, notwithstanding the fact that one must have the entire envelope to show many of them satisfactorily.

We now come to "Principle:—(a)"; why, if we admit that an adhesive stamp which is printed upon colored paper forms a distinct variety from the same stamp upon white paper, should we not admit that the same thing is true of an envelope stamp?

We hardly think that our confrere will dispute the advisability of collecting the many earlier British Colonial stamps upon blue paper, even though it is admitted that some chemical in either the printing-ink or the gum has colored the paper, which was originally white. Still, these come nearer to being "stained adhesive" stamps than are those cases in which he proposes to reject the colored papers.

The Unadhesive Postage Stamps of the United Kingdom.*

The name of the author of this little brochure is guarantee enough of the excellence of its contents, for it is well known that "Ewen" and "British stamps" are almost synonymous terms.

We must confess our ignorance of the subject matter, but judging from our rather intimate knowledge of the same classes of United States stamps, we have no hesitation in saying that the catalogue in question, which is well printed, upon a good quality of paper, and fully illustrated, must be a perfect mine of valuable data and other information to the collector in general.

We regret that we cannot accept all of the prefatory statements of the author without a protest but that is just a little beyond us. In the first place, while we do not wish to pose as purists, we strongly object to the use of the word "*Unadhesive*" in this connection. To be sure a foot-note on the first page of the Preface says: "The term 'unadhesive' has been adopted, not because it is the most accurate, but because it is most likely to convey our meaning clearly." But even this statement fails to convince us of the appropriateness of the term. The prefix "un," as used in this connection, presupposes a former condition, or state, which has been altered, or changed, as for example the word "*undoubted*," where the prefix emphasizes the *removal* of all doubt which may have formerly existed. Now, we feel sure that the author did not intend to convey the impression that the stamps in question were originally adhesive, therefore, the employment of a term clearly stating the fact that they never were adhesive would, it seems to us, have been much better. This is easily to be found in "*non-adhesive*," which is also much more euphonious than "unadhesive."

To quote again from the Preface, we are told that: "This catalogue has been compiled on the following principle: *That the paper or other material on which an unadhesive stamp is impressed does not form part of the stamp.* This principle may be best illustrated by taking two envelopes, one of which is franked with an adhesive stamp and the other with an impressed stamp. If we take away in each case the envelope, we find that there is left in one case a stamp consisting of impression, paper and gum, and in the other merely an impression without greater substance than a thin film of ink. In the case of an adhesive stamp, paper and gum are given in with it, but in the case of the impressed stamp, only the impression is supplied, as, except in rare cases, the purchaser must supply his own stationery or pay for that supplied by the Post Office.

* Priced Catalogue—of the—Unadhesive—Postage Stamps—of the—United Kingdom.—Compiled by—H. L'Estrange Ewen. First Edition, September, 1905.—(Illustrated by permission of the Board of Inland Revenue).—Published by Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd.,—32 Palace Square, Norwood, London, S. E.—(All Rights Reserved).

"It follows from this principle:—

"(a) That unadhesive impressions on colored paper are not thereby constituted varieties, but are to be avoided (as in the case of a stained adhesive stamp) as the true color of the impression is injured.

"(b) That when two or more impressions are made on the same piece of paper, they no more constitute a distinct variety, than would two or more adhesive stamp gummed to one piece of paper.

We understand, of course, that the catalogue in question concerns only the stamps of the United Kingdom, but even so, we feel that the principles therein set forth are too revolutionary to be allowed to pass unchallenged, and for that reason, we feel bound to apply them to other countries as well.

Taking the Italicized statement in the first paragraph of the above quotation as our starting point, for it is upon that statement that the whole ingeniously constructed fabric rests, we are at once confronted with a question of fact *versus* theory. Theoretically it is the impression which constitutes the stamp, or gives it its franking power, and this is equally true whether it be an adhesive or an impressed stamp. Practically, it is impossible for us to collect impressions (*i.e.* "films of ink") therefore, we are obliged to take them with the paper; the mere fact that the issuing government furnishes the small amount of paper, with its gum, gratis with the adhesive and charges a trifling amount in excess of the face value for the larger quantity of paper necessary for the stamped envelope or wrapper, is merely an incident which has no bearing upon the question: What constitutes a stamp?

Again, what about post-cards? They are certainly not adhesive, but, as a general rule at least, there is no extra charge for the card upon which the stamp is printed.

The fact that, in many countries, other things besides the mere impression must be taken into consideration before one can determine the date of issue of a particular specimen or series, is of much importance, as for example: the silk threads in some of the earlier envelopes of Great Britain; the watermarked paper in those of the United States and other countries; the colored inscriptions (which do not always fall upon the stamp) of the early envelopes of some of the German States, etc., etc.

These differences are equally as valuable in the envelope stamp as is the watermark, the silk thread, granite paper and perforation of the adhesive stamp, and, it seems to us that, logically, they cannot be admitted as evidence in one case and discarded in the other, notwithstanding the fact that one must have the entire envelope to show many of them satisfactorily.

We now come to "Principle:—(a)"; why, if we admit that an adhesive stamp which is printed upon colored paper forms a distinct variety from the same stamp upon white paper, should we not admit that the same thing is true of an envelope stamp?

We hardly think that our confrere will dispute the advisability of collecting the many earlier British Colonial stamps upon blue paper, even though it is admitted that some chemical in either the printing-ink or the gum has colored the paper, which was originally white. Still, these come nearer to being "stained adhesive" stamps than are those cases in which he proposes to reject the colored papers.

Again, what are we to do in cases where the stamp (adhesive) is issued only on colored paper, as is the case with many of the current British and Colonial stamps? If we reject all stamps on colored paper nothing will be left for us but to collect them in the form of proofs, which, being generally upon white paper, will show the "true color of the impression." Or, taking our own envelope stamps, are we to discard the values ranging from 12c. to 40c. of the series of 1861 and those from 9c. to 40c. of 1865 simply because they were only issued upon amber and buff papers and never upon white?

The whole principle strikes us as being the height of absurdity and an attempt to force a retrograde movement upon philately which we hope that collectors at large will simply ignore.

The contention "b" is, of course, aimed at the multitude of varieties of the so-called "compound envelopes" of Great Britain. We, in common with many others, deplore the fact of their issue, but since they *have been* issued, and by the British Government, we can see no reason for refusing to collect or to catalogue them simply because there happen to be "two or more impressions" on the same piece of paper. They are certainly no worse than many adhesive issues which are known to have been purely speculative and issued for "revenue only."

Then, too, there are cases where two or more impressions upon the same piece of paper were regularly issued by a government (not on stationery supplied by private parties, but on their own, distinctive paper), and are perfectly eligible to recognition as distinct varieties.

Take our own four cent value of 1860: Here is a case where the Government wished to clearly indicate upon the envelope that not only had the postage been paid, but also the fee for delivery by carrier in those cities where such service had been established, and to accomplish this, it ordered the one cent and three cent stamps to be impressed, side by side, upon the same envelope in order to provide for a rate which would show that both the postage and the carrier's fee had been prepaid. We have never before heard the legitimacy of considering these envelopes as distinct varieties questioned and we have no hesitation in saying that if, instead of issuing them as they did, the Government, had seen fit to alter the value of either the one cent or the three cent envelopes by disfiguring them with a surcharge which would have indicated their new value, our worthy confreres would never have thought of discarding them.

The comparison of "two or more impressions on the same piece of paper" with "two or more adhesives gummed to one piece of paper" is not a fair or logical one, for the simple reason that in the latter case the stamps might have been separated and each one used individually as a separate stamp, while in the former case this could not be done, as any attempt to separate the stamps would immediately destroy their franking power and render them worthless for postal purposes.

The old fable of the "stationery collector *versus* the stamp collector" is again brought into the lime-light, and as usual, furnishes an excuse for slurs against the former, implied, at least, in the same old way.

Why will not philatelic writers, especially dealers, leave to the collector the choice of what he will or will not collect, instead of eternally trying to dictate to him.

Personally we are greatly interested in United States stamped envelopes and wrappers; we have collected them both entire and cut-square, and though our own leaning is toward the latter form, we are perfectly content to go our way in peace and to allow our brother collectors to do the same, without attempting to hold them up to ridicule simply because they have chosen paths which diverge, more or less, from those which we are following.

PAUL KOHL'S CATALOGUE.*

It is only a few years since the first edition of this work made its appearance, and judging by the sixth edition, which has just reached us, it has already attained its majority and is a catalogue which will compare favorably with any of its older companions.

It is nicely gotten up, well printed and illustrated upon good paper and, in short, it has become indispensable to the working philatelist. The many valuable references which are included add not a little to its value, and while the grouping of some of the countries does not appeal to us, we have no doubt that they have their advantages from a specialist's standpoint.

We are glad to see that the minor varieties are not unduly exalted as we are *not* believers in the maxim: the more varieties one includes in an album or catalogue, the more one can sell his customers.

SENF BROTHER'S CATALOGUE.

We are in receipt of the 1906 edition of this well and favorably known work. For many years it was practically the only German catalogue and, since the advent of a competitor in the same field, it has maintained its position as the standard German catalogue.

In arrangement it is the same as its preceding editions, that is to say: excellent. The typography is clear and distinct and, while the cuts cannot be said to be quite up to our ideas of what they should be, they are numerous and show the types of the stamps with a tolerable degree of clearness.

The prices—well! we believe that particular portion of a catalogue should not be criticized by other dealers. They are what the publishers believe to be correct and are willing to furnish the stamps at if they have them in stock.

Altogether we can only say that this catalogue is a work which should be on the table of all serious philatelists, even if used only as a book of reference, as it is full of interesting notes, and it is well worth the price which is charged for it.

* 1906. Freimarken—Katalog—Herausgegeben von—Paul Kohl —6. Auflage.—Chemnitz—Briefmarkenhandlung Paul Kohl, Philatelistischer Verlag



UNITED STATES.—The New England Stamp Co. state that they have an horizontal strip of three of the 1856-60, 3c. type II. (our No. 44) imperforate vertically.



CRETE.—We have received several consignments of the so-called "Revolutionary stamps" which purport to have been issued by the Cretan Revolutionary Assembly. They are all nicely cancelled, mostly in pairs and strips, but we see no evidence of their ever having done postal duty. So far as we have been able to ascertain they were issued (5400 sets it is said) "for revenue only," and are purely speculative. We believe not only that they have never done postal duty, but that they were never intended to, in fact, as one of our correspondents ingenuously remarked: "they are issued in reminiscence of the Revolution."

We quote the following from *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*:—"We have received a letter upon this subject from one of our occasional correspondents, which seems to us to have been inspired by good sense: 'Gentlemen, We write to give you information about some stamps which the political insurgents of Crete have issued. As you know, a political party in the Island, desiring to usurp power and to expel Prince George, the Commissioner of Crete, has for some months occupied a province of the Island and, to conceal its real intention, has demanded union with Greece. Lately, having exhausted its resources, it has believed that it could procure money at the expense of philatelists.'

It has, then, given an order to stationer at Athens: to have a series of stamps printed for a postal service which does not exist, as it controls only a single village and a mountain! The rest of the Island being occupied by the armies of the great powers. The above mentioned stationer prints postage stamps daily, which are sold in the streets of Athens at a price but little above the cost of the paper, and he prints them upon the order of anyone who wants them. We believe it our duty to give you this information as many of our brother stamp dealers have bought large quantities of them so as to be prepared to furnish them as rare stamps to European philatelists.' "

This certainly ought to give a quietus to their recognition as *stamps* and to prevent anyone from cataloguing or collecting them.

We illustrate the design and list what we have seen of them; the second color being that of a central portion, which is supposed to represent Victory.



- 5l blue-green and carmine
tête-bechê
Pair, one without "Victory."
5l blue-green and ultramarine
5l blue-green and mauve } Unsevered Pair.
5l " " " purple }
10l rose and blue-green
10l rose and pale yellow-green
20l rose and blue green
50l purple and blue green
tête-bechê
Pair, one without "Victory."
50l purple and ultramarine
50l purple and magenta
1d dull blue and carmine

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

JAMAICA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* says a variety of the one shilling stamp with Crown and C. C. watermark has been discovered in which the "S" of "Shilling" is a clearly defined \$ sign.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

SALVADOR.—The *Monthly Journal* reports the recent 1c on 2c our No. 301 (299b) with inverted surcharge.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

SAN MARINO.—We illustrate the surcharge which we chronicled last month.

1905

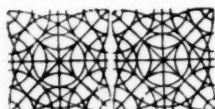
15

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

URUGUAY.—A correspondent informs us that, owing to the supply of five centesimos stamps having been exhausted at the Migue's Office, the 10c, our No. 153, was cut in half diagonally, and each half was used as 5c stamp. They were in use but four days, *i.e.*, February 19th, to 21st, 1904 inclusive, and we understand, were applied to the letters by the post office officials, and not recognized if applied by the public. The only copy we have seen is cancelled with an oval formed of thick,

horizontal lines, with the letter "H" mortised into the upper part, and the figure "5" in the lower; this falls partly upon the stamp, and beside it the envelope bears the regular circular date stamp with "CORREO" above and "MIGUEZ" below. These inscriptions are separated by an upright, rectangular frame at each side, that at the left containing a letter "H" and that at the right a "5." The date "19. Feb. 04" is in a horizontal line across the center.

We illustrate the 10c, 20c, and 25c of the lithographed series, our Nos. 164, 165 and 166.





UNITED STATES.—We find that the 3c (brown) envelope of 1865 exists in several varieties which are not listed in the catalogue. We list them below. The New England Stamp Co. has shown us a new local stamp which, as will be seen by the illustration below, has no value expressed upon it. It is printed upon white paper and was issued at Glens Falls, N. Y.

Envelope stamps.

Die A.

3c brown (Head 1) on white

3c " (" 2) " "

3c " (" 3) " "

3c " (" 4) " "

3c " (" 3) " buff

3c " (" 4) " "

3c " (" 1) " amber

Die B.

3c brown (Head 2) on white

Local stamp.



Imperforate.
no value, black

BRAZIL.—Several of our contemporaries state that this country has introduced a water-marked paper upon which it is now printing its postage stamps. The watermark consists of the inscription: "CORREIO FEDERAL REPUBLICA DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRAZIL" in

single line capitals, 15 mm. high. Only a letter or portions of one or more, appear upon each stamp. The values already issued upon it are as follows:

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked.

Perforated 11, 11½.

20r bright orange and blue.

50r green.

100r carmine.

200r deep blue.

Postage Due stamps.

Watermarked.

Perforated 11, 11½.

200r violet.

BRITISH GUIANA.—*The Philatelic Record* announces another value with the multiple watermark.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

6c gray-black and ultramarine.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—*Eden's Weekly Stamp News* notes changes in the 5c and 20c of the current series, on single watermark paper, and says of the former: "The blueté paper has a curious appearance, the value and name showing on the back almost white, which would give the impression that the paper had either been blued after printing or that the paper had been originally blue and subsequently bleached."

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.
Perforated 14.

5c black and dark ultramarine
on bluish
20c pale violet

CEYLON—Several of our contemporaries note the appearance of the 30c stamp on the plain multiple paper and the 5c. on the chalky paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked multiple Crown
and C. A.

Perforated 14.

30c violet and green.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

5c dull lilac.

CHINA.—Several of our contemporaries say that the color of the 5c. (our type A 17) has been changed.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked a Shell.

Perforated 14 to 15.

5c violet.

DANISH WEST INDIES.—We have received some of the old series surcharged with a new value as per illustration below. Several of our contemporaries note the appearance of some high value stamps. They are oblong in shape and have ship in the centre.

Adhesive stamps.

**5
BIT
1905**

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated 12½, 13.

Black surcharge.

5b on 4c brown and blue

5b on 5c light blue

5b on 8c brown

Unsurcharged. New type.

1fr blue-green and steel-blue

2fr orange-red and brown

5fr gold and brown

DENMARK—We have received two more values of the same type as the 4c. (our No. 59).

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated 13x12½.

1c orange.

15c mauve.

EAST AFRICA and UGANDA PROTECTORATES.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* says that the 2½ annas has appeared on the old multiple paper in a new shade and that two values have been issued on the chalky paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Multiple Crown
and C. A.

Perforated 14.

2½ a. cobalt-blue.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

½ a gray-green.

1 a rose-red and black.

2 a violet and dull violet.

ERITREA.—*Le Journal des Philatelistes* says that the 20c. of 1903 has been surcharged "C 15." We presume that the surcharge is of the same type as that lately applied to same value of Italy. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* says that the high value postage due stamps have also been surcharged for use here. They are our Nos. 181 and 182.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

15c on 20c violet.

Postage Due stamps.

Watermarked Crown.
Perforated 14.
Black surcharge.
50l yellow.
100l blue.

FRANCE — Offices in China. — Several of our contemporaries state that the 10c Indo-China, of 1904 (our No. 28) has been surcharged "CHINE" and value in Chinese characters for use here.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14 x 13½.
Black surcharge.
10c carmine

GAMBIA. — The *Philatelic Record* notes another value upon the multiple paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.
Perforated 14.
½p green

GERMANY — Offices in the Turkish Empire. — The New England Stamp Co. has shown us a new series for these offices. They are surcharged upon the 1902 series of Germany, there being two types which we hope to illustrate next month.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14, 14½.
Black surcharge.

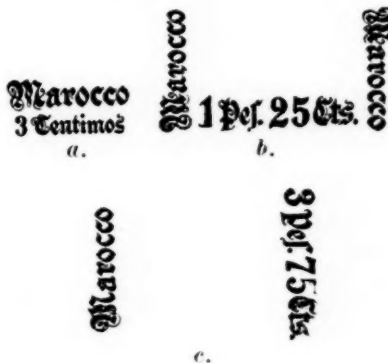
Type a.

10pa on 5pf green
20pa on 10pf carmine
1pi on 20pf ultramarine
1½pi on 25pf orange and black on yellow
1½pi on 30pf orange and black on salmon
2pi on 40pf lake and black
2½pi on 50pf purple and black on salmon
4pi on 80pf lake and black on rose

Type b.

5pi on 1m carmine-rose
10pi on 2m gray-blue
25pi on 5m black and carmine
Red surcharge.
15pi on 3m black-violet

Offices in Morocco. — The New England Stamp Co. has sent us a new series, surcharged upon the regular German series of 1902. There are three types of the surcharge as illustrated below. Several of our contemporaries say that by mistake some of the 5 pf. of 1900 (Reichspost) have been surcharged with the new value.



Perforated 14, 14½.
Black surcharge.

Type a.

3c on 3pf bistre brown.
5c on 5pf green.
5c on 5pf green (error, issue of 1900).
10c on 10pf carmine.
25c on 20pf ultramarine.
30c on 25pf orange and black on yellow.
35c on 30pf orange and black on salmon.
50c on 40pf lake and black.
60c on 50pf purple and black on salmon.
1p on 80pf lake and black on rose.

Type b.

- 1p 25c on 1m carmine-rose.
 2p 50c on 2m gray blue.
 6p 25c on 5m black and carmine.

Type c.

- Red surcharge.
 3p. 75c on 3m black violet.

GIBRALTAR.—The New England Stamp Co. have shown us the 1sh on the first multiple paper. Another value on chalky paper has made its appearance.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

- Perforated 14.
 1sh black and carmine
 Chalk-surfaced paper.
 ½p green

GREAT BRITAIN.—Some additional values on the new paper are listed by our contemporaries.

Adhesive stamps.

- Chalk-surfaced paper.
 Watermarked a Large Crown.
 Perforated 14.
 6p dull violet
 Watermarked Anchor.
 2sh 6p violet

HONG KONG.—*Even's Weekly Stamp News* says that the following additional values of the current series have appeared upon the new paper:

Adhesive stamps.

- Chalk-surfaced paper.
 Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.
 Perforated 14.
 2c gray-green.
 4c violet and red.
 5c orange and gray-green.
 10c ultramarine and lilac on blue.
 20c orange-brown and black.
 30c black and gray-green.
 \$1.00 olive green and lilac.
 \$2.00 scarlet and black.

INDIA—Gwalior.—Several of our contemporaries note three new values of the King's head stamps surcharged for use here.

Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

2a 6p ultramarine

8a red-violet

12a brown on red

LAGOS.—*Even's Weekly Stamp News* notes the first of the current series on the new paper.

Adhesive stamps.

- Chalk-surfaced paper.
 Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.
 Perforated 14.
 1p violet and black on red
 2½p violet and blue on blue

MALTA.—Several of our contemporaries list another value upon the multiple paper.

Adhesive stamp.

- Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.
 Perforated 14.
 1f red-brown

NEW SOUTH WALES.—We have not heretofore listed the postage due stamps upon chalk-surfaced paper. According to *Even's Weekly Stamp News* the following values have been issued:

Postage Due stamps.

- Chalk-surfaced paper.
 Watermarked Crown and N. S. W.
 Perforated 11, 11½, and 12.
 1p green
 2p “
 3p “
 4p “

NICARAGUA.—Champion's *Billetin Mensuel* lists a new value of the regular series and we have received two values of a new official set, which we illustrate below. The central design is a shield containing a coat of arms. Just below it is the inscription "ESCUDO DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE MANAGUA." Does this mean that each of the Provinces, or Departments, is to have a separate set? We hope not, at all events.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 12.
6c slate

Official stamps.



Perforated 12.
5c blue
10c yellow-brown

NORTH BORNEO.—Several of our contemporaries note some more surcharges from this country. They are the three high values surcharged "4 cents" in the same type as that used for the lower values last year.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14.
Black surcharge.
4c on \$2.00 gray-green
4c on \$5.00 red-violet
4c on \$10.00 brown

PANAMA.—Mr. A. H. Greenbaum informs us that he has a copy of the Colombian Republic registration stamp, 20c, red-brown on blue (our No 518) bearing the

Bocas del Toro surcharge like our No. 376.

Registration stamp.

Imperforate.

Violet surcharge.
20c red-brown on blue.

PARAGUAY.—The *Philatelic Record* notes the current 5c (our type A35) surcharged "Oficial" in the usual type.

Official stamp.

Perforated 11½.
Black surcharge.
5c blue.

ROUMANIA.—*Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* says that the current 1b, is now printed in black instead of pale brown (our type A24).

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 11½, 11½x13.
1b black

ST. CHRISTOPHER.—Several of our contemporaries note the appearance of other values of the St. Kitts-Nevis series on the multiple paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.
½p green and violet
2p brown and violet

ST. LUCIA.—Several of our contemporaries announce two values of the current series on the new paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.
½p violet and green.
1p violet and carmine.

ST. VINCENT.—The chalky paper has made its appearance here. We note the following:

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Perforated. 14.

1p violet and carmine.

6p violet and brown.

SALVADOR.—In the last number of the JOURNAL we chronicled, among other surcharged values, a 6c on 12c slate, with red surcharge, which, upon the authority of Mr. M. D. Senior, we attributed to type *b* of the 5c on 12c (large figures of value overprinted in the lower corners). The same stamp was also listed in the sixty-fifth edition of the catalogue as No. 304, or 299*e*. Since that time we have received a 6c value and find that it is surcharged in *blue* and in the same type as the 1c on 2c, our No. 301 or 299*b*, and, like it, it is printed in strips of four. It is, of course, possible that the stamp exists as originally chronicled but we do not believe that it does and, though we have written to Mr. Senior in reference to the matter we have, so far, heard nothing from him either in confirmation or contradiction of his report.

We have also received a third type of the 5c on 12c. It is the same as our type *g* excepting that it has the figures surcharged in all four corners of the stamp. We illustrate it below together with the 6c on 12c.

Not being satisfied with surcharging the regular adhesives the Government has turned its attention to the Officials. We are just in receipt of two values of the series of 1903 so altered: 2c on 5c and 3c on 13c. The surcharge

consists of two figures of value, one on either side of the upper part of the statue in the central portion of the stamp, and the original value is blotted out by circular disks of solid color. We hope to illustrate them next month.

Mr. W. F. Gregory has sent us a copy of the 1903, 3c official stamp, thus proving that it does exist and forcing us to retract our statement to the contrary.

Adhesive stamps.

5 5 6 6

5 5

6CENTAVOS6

Perforated 12.

Red surcharge.

5c on 12c slate

Blue surcharge.

6c on 12c slate

Official stamps.

Perforated 12.

3c orange

Black surcharge.

2c on 5c blue

3c on 13c red-brown

SIERRA LEONE.—Our contemporaries state that the only value which has appeared upon the first Multiple Crown and C. A. paper is the one penny, all of the other values being known only on the chalk-surfaced paper. This being so our numbers 77 to 88, excepting No. 78, are all referable to the latter paper, on which the full set has not appeared as follows:

Adhesive stamps.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

½p violet and green

1p violet and carmine

1½p violet and black
 2p violet and brown-orange
 2½p violet and ultramarine
 3p violet and gray
 4p violet and carmine
 5p violet and black
 6p violet and violet
 1sh green and black
 2sh green and ultramarine
 5sh green and carmine
 £1 violet on red

SOMALI COAST.—The New England Stamp Co. has shown us some new shades which were put on sale in Paris, Nov. 7th.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 11½
 4c lake and black.
 5c green and black.
 10c orange-red and black.
 1fr red-orange and black.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces the first of the current series on the chalky paper.

Adhesive Stamp.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Perforated 14.

1p lilac and carmine.

STRAITS SETTLEMENT.—The New England Stamp Co. has shown us the \$5.00 upon the first multiple paper and the \$2.00 upon the chalky paper. To the above *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds the 50c, single watermark, in a new shade and the 4c on chalky paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

50c yellow-green and rose.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

\$5.00 green and orange-brown.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

4c violet on red.

\$2.00 violet and black.

SWITZERLAND.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds two more values to the series upon the new paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Greek Cross.

Perforated 11½, 12.

20c orange

50c green

TASMANIA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* says that some of the pictorial series have appeared on a paper with a new watermark.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked A. and Crown.

1p carmine.

3p dark brown.

TRANSVAAL.—Our contemporaries announce some new stamps from this colony. The penny and half penny are all in one color now.

Adhesive stamps.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

½p green

1p carmine

2½p ultramarine and black.

6p brown-orange and black.

TRINIDAD.—Several of our contemporaries note another value on the new paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14

1sh black and blue on yellow.

VICTORIA.—Another value has appeared upon the new paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked A and Crown.

Perforated 12.

2p purple.

The Collectors' Club.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The tenth meeting of the Stockholders and ninth annual meeting of the Club was held at the Club Rooms on Wednesday evening, October 11th 1905.

The meeting was called to order at 9 P.M. by President Bruner, the following members answering to the calling of the roll:—F. P. Brown, P. F. Bruner, W. W. Dewing, P. G. Doane, J. Herzog, B. von Hodenburg, J. A. Klemann, H. W. Legg, J. N. Luff, J. D. Miner, Jr., J. C. Morgenthau, Albert Perrin, J. S. Rich, J. W. Scott, W. S. Scott, Paul Stypmann, G. R. Tuttle.

The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting of the stockholders was dispensed with.

The reports of the following officers and committees were read and accepted:

The President's report.

The Treasurer's report.

The Secretary's report.

The Executive Committee's report.

The House Committee's report.

The Amusement Committee's report.

The Auditing Committee's report.

The Literary Committee's report.

The Membership Committee's report.

The Biographical Committee's report.

There being no other business before the meeting, the election of three Governors, to serve until Oct. 1908, was in order, and the following nominations were made: J. C. Morgenthau, John N. Luff, E. A. Funke, H. E. Robinson, Geo. R. Tuttle.

Mrs. Rich and Herzog were appointed tellers, and the following result was announced: Total votes cast, 11. J. C. Morgenthau, 8. John N. Luff, 8. E. A. Funke, 9. H. E. Robinson, 4. Geo. R. Tuttle, 4.

The Chair therefore declared Messrs. Morgenthau, Luff and Funke elected.

Adjourned at 10 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*

CLUB MINUTES.

The 126th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club Rooms on Wednesday evening, October 11th, 1905.

Present: Messrs Bruner, Dewing, von Hodenburg, Luff, Morgenthau, Rich, Scott and Perrin.

The meeting was called to order at 10 P.M. with Mr. Scott in the chair, and Mr. Perrin as Secretary.

Mr. John N. Luff was nominated and unanimously elected President for the ensuing year.

Mr. B. von Hodenburg was nominated and unanimously elected Vice President for the ensuing year.

Mr. P. F. Bruner was nominated and unanimously elected Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Mr. Albert Perrin was nominated and unanimously elected Secretary for the ensuing year.

The following Committees were appointed by the President to serve during the ensuing year:

Executive.—J. C. Morgenthau, Chairman; J. O. Hobby, Jos. S. Rich.

House.—Jos. S. Rich, Chairman; G. E. Jones, Albert Perrin, G. R. Tuttle, F. E. P. Lynde.

Amusement and Exhibition.—E. A. Funke, Chairman; P. F. Bruner, N. Dischbourg, J. A. Klemann, Julius, Herzog.

Auditing.—W. W. Dewing, Chairman; W. S. Scott, Henry Clotz.

Literary.—Jos. S. Rich, Chairman; H. E. Deats, M. H. Lombard, E. M. Carpenter, I. A. Mekeel.

Membership.—B. von Hodenburg, Chairman; H. E. Robinson, A. Krassa, W. F. Gregory, E. B. Power.

Biography.—John W. Scott, Chairman; Chas. Gregory, Wm. Thorne.

Mr. Rich was authorized to have the annual report and membership list printed.

An appropriation of \$50 was voted to the Literary committee.

Adjourned at 10.45 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*

The 125th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club Rooms on Monday evening, October 9th, 1905.

Present, Messrs. Bruner, Dewing, von Hodenberg, Morgenthau, Luff, Scott and Perrin.

The meeting was called to order by the President at 8.45 p. m. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The resignation of A. E. Tuttle and Joseph H. Stebbins, Jr., were received, and accepted with regrets.

The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in bank of \$338.60, was approved as read. The report of the House Committee was read and received. Adjourned at 10 p.m.

ALBERT PERRIN,
Secretary.

Enterprise Philatelic Society.

The opening meeting for the new season was held on Wednesday, 18th October, 1905, at the Devonshire House Hotel, Bishopsgate St., E. C., and was very well attended.

The chair was taken by Mr. E. A. Klaber, at 6.30 p. m., when, on the proposition of Mr. D. C. Tewson, the minutes of the Annual General Meeting were taken as read and duly signed.

The Hon. Treasurer then produced the Balance Sheet signed by the Hon. Auditor and this was passed. A copy, if required may be had upon application.

Since the issue of the new Report the following three members have resigned:—Messrs. H. P. Harper, W. Dowzall, and A. E. Moore.

Seven new members are elected, they being as follows:—Messrs. Guttesen, South Africa; A. G. Schofield, Stroud Green; E. F. Lepard; Stratford; C. Pillow, Ilford; F. A. Meggy, Romford; and C. H. Moulds, Seven Kings.

The resignation of Mr. Harper rendered vacant one seat on the Committee, and Mr. E. W. Butcher was elected to fill the post.

In view of the rapidly increasing amount of labor entailed in the working of the Society it was decided to create a new office, viz.:—That of Exchange Superintendent and Mr. A. H. Harris was unanimously selected to conduct the Exchange Section from the 1st January, 1906. Due notice of the change will be given to all members, and full instructions with regard to the change will be forwarded in good time.

General business having been dealt with, the Chairman called upon Mr. W. B. Edwards to fulfil his obligations and this he did very ably indeed with a paper on The Pictorial issues of New Zealand accompanied by a very fine display of the stamps under discussion. They were shown in used and unused singles and mint blocks of four in all the numerous intricacies of perforation and paper in which these issues abound.

Mr. Edwards treated his subject in his usual masterly manner, and his remarks were greatly appreciated by the meeting. This item was followed by the sale and exchange which is to be a regular feature at the meetings this season, and a very pleasant evening terminated at 9.30 p. m.

At the back of the application form, which is to be found in the Annual Report, old members will find a little matter requiring their attention. This form should be signed and forwarded to the Hon. Secretary, as soon as possible, a proceeding which will be greatly appreciated.

One of the items on the programme for next meeting is a General Display of King's head Colonials by members, and it is hoped that all present will show something in this line. Whatever King's heads you have, whether a few or a lot, just mount them up and bring them along, or if you have no time to specially mount them, just bring your album.

There is still room for a few members, and a copy of the Annual Report will be gladly sent on application to the Hon. Secretary, and Treasurer.

A. C. CONSTANTINIDES,
"WOODVIEW," ARCHWAY ROAD,
HIGHGATE, LONDON, N.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Oct. 5th, *Annual Meeting*. The election of the following members was confirmed:—Mrs. A. Bather, Messrs. D. P. Davies, H. W. Johnston, G. Herbers, J. W. P. Harte, T. J. White, G. H. Dannatt, J. H. Tite, J. H. Faber, W. Jaggard, F. R. Ginn, L. Alisaffi, C. L. Picard. Messrs. A. Jones and W. H. M. Marsden were also elected members.

The following programme was approved:—

Oct. 17 (Tuesday). Display—West Indies—Mr. W. B. Avery.

Nov. 2. Paper—Turkey—Mr. P. T. Deakin.

“ 30. Auction.

Dec. 7. Paper—Notes on Odd Varieties—Mr. G. Johnson.

Jan. 4, '06. Lantern Display—Mr. J. A. Margoschis.

Feb. 1. { Paper—Greece — { Mr. T. W. Morris.
 { Display—Seychelles— { “ J. W. Heath.

“ 2. Auction.

Mch. 1. Display—British North America—Mr. R. Hollick.

“ 22. Paper—China—Mr. P. T. Deakin.

Apl. 5. “ —St. Vincent—Mr. W. Pimm.

May 3. Display—African Colonies—C. A. Stephenson.

The Stamp Collector was adopted as the official journal of the Society for the next twelve months.

£15 was voted to the Permanent Collection which now contains 15,579 varieties mounted in Gibbons' Imperial Albums with blank sheets for miscellaneous varieties an increase of 3515 for the year.

The officers and committee were all re-elected.

The Report and Balance Sheet showing a cash balance of £74.13.1½ were approved.

The total value of stamps circulated during the past year was £29763.5.5., and the sales have been £3217.15.3.

Mrs. Bridson, Mrs. Lake, Messrs. Woolacott, Henderson, Larssen, Hollick, Durrant, Brookes, and Herbers were thanked for recent donations to the Permanent Collection and the list of donors for the year was ordered to be written in the front of the albums.

Mrs. Lake, Messrs. W. Hadlow, C. T. Reed and J. J. Smith were thanked for donations to the Library; as were Messrs. Hadlow, Plummeridge & Co., Puttick & Simpson, and Ventom, Bull & Cooper for sending priced catalogues for the past year. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., H. L'Estrange Ewen, Alfred Smith & Son, S. C. Skipton, W. Morley and Th. Lemaire were thanked for the current volumes of their periodicals, and records of the same have been put into the Annual Report which may be had on application to the Hon. Secretary.

Will members and others kindly note that the address of the Society is 308 Birchfield Road, not 208. The number was altered by the authorities 18 months ago and I have given repeated notices of it, but many letters are still addressed to the old number, which is now in another postal delivery, indeed in another county delivery, and so it causes delay.

Lots for the Auction, on Nov. 30th must reach the Hon. Sec. by Nov. 5th at latest.

Colonial and Foreign Collectors and Dealers having nice stamps for sale or exchange are welcomed in addition to Home Philatelists of good standing.

October 19th, Paper: "*Notes on Odd Varieties*" Mr. G. Johnson, Messrs. F. W. Meredith, L. A. Bard, S. H. Davis were unanimously elected members. Messrs. C. Stevenson, B. B. A. Bittencourt, P. T. Deakin and F. T. Child were thanked for donations to the Permanent Collection. Mr. Johnson then gave his paper on the following "odd" varieties, several of which were specially included for the sake of beginners. British South Africa: varieties in size of the design of the current is ue, coinciding with change of shade. British Somaliland, 2 chief settings. Ceylon 1868 5c types *a* and *b*. Gibraltar 1899 (July), shape of the 2 varieties of "5" and their position on the sheet. India Sa die 1 and 2 and 2 types of O. H. M. S. N. Zealand $\frac{1}{2}$ wmkd. star or N Z 1873-5, the 1882-97 (Gibbons No. 183) issue with work irregularly placed being occasionally offered to the unwary as the rarer issue. Queensland, various star watermarks. South Australia, various star watermarks. Victoria 1850, 3d various types: 1873 1p on yellow and drab, 2p on green and buff, Colombia 1865 large and small 50c. Costa Rica surcharges of 1881-2 and types. German Leward 1902 serif to top of A, Bavaria 6kr brown 1849 to 1850. France, Postage Due Litho. and Typo; also 1849 issue compared with same type Colonials. Greece, Paris prints compared with early Athen's. Haiti, 1881 and 1886 shaded face compared. Iceland, large and small 3. Liberia, extra lines of 1864, 1867, 1880.

Nov. 2nd, Paper: "*Turkey 1869-76*," Mr. P. T. Deakin, Messrs. P. J. W. Deverell, Dr. H. Brill, Dr. C. Marsen were unanimously elected members. Messrs. C. McNaughtan, H. L. Hayman, J. N. Marsden, Dr. H. L. Cronier, G. Zarmician, T. B. Widdowson and J. Bramak were thanked for donations to the Permanent Collection, and Mr. D. Rottery for Kohl's Catalogue. Mr. P. T. Deakin then gave a continuation of his paper on Turkey, comprising the issues of 1869-76. By means of enlargement of the various inscriptions and the minor varieties of them, many of which are not catalogued, he cleared up the difficulties of these somewhat puzzling issues and fully earned the cordial vote of thanks which was accorded him.

The next meeting will be on Nov. 3th at 308 Birchfield Road, when Mr. C. A. Stephenson will give a display of "African Colonies." The Auction at the Acorn Hotel will take place on December 7th.

Staten Island Philatelic Society.

A regular meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society was held at the German Club Rooms, Stapleton, S. I., on Tuesday, October 17, 1905, at 8.30 P.M.

Members present:—

President Dejonge in the Chair, Messrs. Clotz, Benary, Scott, Richter, Klemann and Lehmann.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted.

President Dejonge stated in a few words that the principal object of the meeting was the decision of the members upon the subject of dissolution of the Society or amalgamation with another similar organization.

Mr. Klemann, on behalf of the Philatetic Society of New York, stated that that Society would be willing to admit the members, Honorary, Regular and Corresponding, in a body, without the payment of initiation fees, upon turning over the property and the cash in the Treasury of the S. I. P. S. and the payment of a year's dues at \$5.00 for regular and \$3.00 for corresponding members.

Mr. Lehmann moved that the offer be made that the first year's dues of the members be paid out of the Treasury of the S. I. P. S., and that the balance as well as all the rest of the Society's property be turned over to the Philatelic Society.

Mr. Scott seconded the motion, stating that he thought the proposition would be acceptable to the Philatelic Society. The motion was carried. Messrs. Scott and Klemann stated that they would report this proposition to the Philatelic Society at its next meeting for final decision.

Mr. F. W. H. Hahn, Louisville, Ky. offered his resignation as member stating that he had ceased to collect stamps. The same was accepted with regret.

Mr. Richter moved that a farewell dinner be given by the society, the expenses to be paid from out of the funds in the Treasury; Mr. Benary stated that such action would so deplete the Treasury that the mode of procedure contemplated in Mr. Lehman's motion (the paying of the first year's dues) could not be carried out and therefore he amended the motion so as to make it read that the expenses of the dinner were to be paid pro rata by each participant. This amended motion was seconded and carried, and Messrs. Richter and Benary were appointed committee to arrange the details.

Meeting adjourned at 10.05 P.M.

ROBERT S. LEHMANN, *Secretary*.

375 Third Avenue, N. Y. City.

